

PD-ABU-455

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# A PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE

## USAID's PROGRAM IN PAKISTAN

As of December,  
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## THE FUTURE

# FOCUS ON THE VILLAGE

USAID is discussing with the Government of Pakistan a set of interacting projects which would support Pakistan's shift in priority toward the village poor. Inter alia, the projects would increase the role of women in development. The projects are:

Village Level Food Processing - to improve village level extraction of sugar and vegetable oil with the potential of adding over \$100 million worth of these vital foods to village economies each year.

Basic Health Services - to develop a system for providing minimum modern health services in rural areas, through low cost well-trained and well-supported paramedical personnel.

Population Grants - to support demonstrations of incentives for reducing family size and for improved delivery of family planning services; and to step up research on fertility determinants.

Rural Potable Water - to attack the pernicious problem of water borne disease by providing potable water, initially with hand pumps, and later by small village water systems.

Primary Education - to increase primary enrollment by retaining through the fifth grade more of the children who now enter school, especially girls.

Development Communication Center - to develop a system for effective delivery of well-planned development message campaigns aimed at the rural population.

Rainfed Agriculture - An expanded program to secure widespread adoption of more modern farming practices, particularly for wheat and coarse grains, on the 6.5 million acres of rainfed agricultural land.

Rural Roads - to provide market access out, and development access into, isolated rural villages.

Complementing past and present programs, many of which USAID has assisted, the Government hopes implementation of these projects will markedly improve living conditions in Pakistan's 43,000 villages - causing the kind of sociological shift in attitudes which will lead to substantially lower birth rates.

# THE PRESENT

## FOCUS ON POPULATION AND FOOD

USAID is implementing projects which support Pakistan's important goals for:

Fertilizer - Pakistan is building fertilizer plants to become self-sufficient in nitrogen by the end of the decade - and USAID has authorized a loan to help finance one of these. Until then, Pakistan must import phosphates and nitrogen - and USAID is financing phosphate imports in support of a series of bold policy initiatives aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in wheat. We are also developing with the Government a major research effort to help target these fertilizer inputs at the small farmer.

Agricultural Research - Pakistan is undertaking an important expansion of its agricultural research effort and USAID, working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is financing technical expertise, equipment, training and outreach to international centers of excellence.

Rainfed Agriculture - USAID is helping in the experimental and demonstration phase of Pakistan's new emphasis on agricultural development in the non-irrigated portions of the country.

On-Farm Water Management - Pakistan is working on an increasingly vigorous scale to gather facts, train manpower and develop institutional experience preparatory to the application phase in precision land levelling and watercourse lining. USAID is financing research by Colorado State University and training and demonstration through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, and expects to finance a major demonstration project this year.

Population - The Government has rapidly expanded its efforts in population planning and USAID has helped finance this expansion, providing enormous supplies of conventional contraceptives for Pakistan's program of contraceptive inundation - the plentiful supply of condoms and pills at a nominal price the poor segments of the population can afford.

Nutrition - Pakistan is using "consumption planning" in its development strategy and USAID has financed a link with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expertise in the area of nutrition analysis.

Malaria - Pakistan is again tackling the debilitating malaria disease by killing the mosquito carrier through insecticide spraying. USAID is contributing a major portion of the foreign exchange needed for this program which is helped technically by the World Health Organization.

## THE PAST

# FOCUS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES

Since 1952 USAID has provided Pakistan nearly \$5 billion in assistance. More than half has been in grant and grant-like transactions with the rest in very concessional loans. Nearly half has been for PL 480 (mostly food) with the rest for non-food items.

Supporting Pakistan industrial and agricultural growth and the building of essential infrastructure USAID has contributed to financing these major projects:

- Indus Basin Projects (Mangla and Tarbela Dams, link canals, Taunsa Barrage, etc.)
- SCARP Program (salinity control)
- Power and Grid Stations (Quetta, Lyallpur, Karachi)
- Pakistan Western Railway (rolling stock, tracks, structures)
- Mangla Transmission Lines
- Karachi Jet Runway
- Sui Gas Compressors
- Malaria

and these principal commodities:

- Wheat
- Iron and Steel
- Fertilizer
- Machinery for heavy and light industry
- Tallow
- Pesticides
- Edible Oils
- Pharmaceuticals
- Lubricants and Greases

Through the years USAID has provided a continuing stream of technical expertise and training abroad.

# THE PROCESS

## FOCUS ON A PARTNERSHIP

USAID has a sizeable resident staff in Islamabad working on the development and implementation of programs in close collaboration with agencies of the Government of Pakistan.

For any new activity USAID appoints a Project Committee representing various specialties on the staff. For example - the Barani Loan Committee is chaired by Dr. Ervin T. Bullard, USAID's agronomist. Working with him is a team consisting of two economists, a program officer, a capital development officer, a legal advisor and an officer dealing with controller functions. On the Pakistan side there is a committee headed by Colonel M. Sadiq Malik, Director of the Integrated Rural Development Program, with representatives from the Provinces where the project is being implemented.

The process of developing a project through to the loan or grant signing stage is a kaleidoscope of dialogue and analysis within USAID, within the Pakistan Government, and within our Washington organization. In project development USAID often utilizes consultants from private organizations and firms.

In implementing projects USAID generally encourages a direct relationship between the Pakistan project authorities and American contractors. At the present time, for example, the following organizations are involved in implementing programs:

- Colorado State University
- Indiana State University
- United States Department of Agriculture -
  - Soil Conservation Service
  - Agricultural Research Service
- United States Department of Commerce -
  - Bureau of the Census
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Population Council
- CIMMYT (Maize and Wheat Research Center in Mexico)
- IRRI (Rice Research Institute in the Phillipines)
- CARE
- Experience, Incorporated

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